CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

[CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.]

majority of our criminals come the very quietness of such a death would add to the intensity of their dread of it. It would be much harder for many men to submit to the sponge is the seclusion of their ceil than to ascend the scaffold in the presence of the noisy crowds before whom they have nerved themselves to meet their death with indifference if not braggadocio. On the other hand, would the administration of chloroform lessen the deterring effects of the punishment? I have answered this question in answering the preceding. If such a death is equally to be dreaded by the criminal, then it also fully meets this third purpose of the law. In favor of the adoption of this measure, whether as a modification of the present forms of capital punishment, or better, as a substitute for them, I would urge first, the facility of its application. It is indeed so easy of application that it is often liable to become a substitute where it might ouly have been intended as a preparation, and this tact, should it ever be generally tried as a medification would, I believe, ultimately lead to its adoption as the only and sufficient means of putting our criminals out of the way. If thoroughly given the subsequent hanging or decapitation would be superfluous, as the man would die long before we could get him to the scaffold, provided we carried him at all erect. The comparatively numerous deaths reported from dentists' chairs are always due to the fact that the anesthetic is given while the man is in a semi-upright position, with the head higher than the heart. These deaths are as ignorantly as they are invariably attributed to thee presence of heart disease. In administering chloroform to the criminal none of that care would be necessary which we find so requisite in giving it for surgical operations—a whift too much or too strong, a moment's inattention, the alightest pressure upon the glottis or even raising the head would inevitably kill the man outright.

Besides being so easy of application the administration of chloroform,

"DIVIDE THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA" COLD SPRING HARBOR, Nov. 24, 1879.

Of all the various methods suggested for the pain less death of criminals none are superior to division of the medulla obiongata. In this little organ is seated all animal life. Divide it and death is as instantaneous and as painless as from lightning. The next best death dealing agent would be chloroform. Not a particle of pain is produced from it, and death occurs while the person is perfectly unconscious.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Note,—Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write only on one side of the paper.—Ed. Herald.]

WHO IS TO BLAME? TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I wish to call the attention of the Street Cleaning Department to the condition of Vandewater street. Complaints to the police captain seem to do no good.

.O THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Will you be so kind as to inform me if there is any way of preventing truck drivers blocking up the side of Lewis street, near Houston? They make the place re-ort for drunken men, and it is impossible for any woman to pass that way without offence to her rase of decency.

MORE HOWDIES. O THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

There are too many insulting young roughs toltering about Sixth avenue, near Eighth street. I have several times been grossly insulted by them and have notified the police, but with no apparent results.

A CONSTANT READER.

MORE TIME ASKED FOR SKATERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD;—
The Park authorities, as you know, exclude possible for many of the lovers of the sport to reach the lare before half-past eight P. M., the period of enjoyment is very brief. Now, what objection can there be to keep the pond open for one more hour? We hope the authorities will look into the matter and greatly oblige ALL SKATERS.

A JUST DEMAND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I would like to ask through your valuable medium why it is that the proprietors of the Hoboken ferrycoats do not give the passengers more light on the

MORE RED TAPE AT WASHINGTON. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Will you please inform a navy pensioner through the figurate the reason he cannot get his pension money, which was due on the 4th of September last? I call twice a week and the agent says he has no money to pay the navy pensioners. Why is it, Mr. Editor, that we poor cripples have to wait six months for our little money when the law says that we shall be paid every three months? By giving this your notice you will confer a favor on A PENSIONER.

CAPTURED OFF PIER 1.

A CARPENTER'S ADVENTURE WITH A SKATE-DEATH OF THE MARINE MONSTER ON THE DECK OF A CANAL BOAT.

Much excitement was created yesterday among the loungers at pier 1 North River by the cap-ture of a strange fish, which is believed to be one of a school of the same kind. It is said to be a member of the "skate" family, of the species known as the "piper." It is thought a whole school must and their way into New York harbor during the past week, as two or three of these fish have been caught, the largest being that which was landed at pier 1 yester-day. This specimen was taken by one of the hands of the steam canal boat Enterprise. the hands of the steam canal boat Enterprise. The fish was quietly floating alongside the Enterprise, blowing water occasionally, as one of the bystanders stated, like a small whale. A carpenter, employed in repairing a portion of the upper works of the canal boat, spied what to him was an ichthyological wonder, and with a boathook thought to prod it in the back with sufficient force to capture it. The skate, however, enraged by the blow from the hook, turned and ferociously seized the pole of the hook with its teeth, and started off with it. The man, feeling that the fish was too much for him, shouted frantically for aid, which three of his companions promptly rendered and then, by the united efforts of the four men, the marine monster was hauled on deex, its teeth having become firmly fastened in the pole by the force of the snap. This fact is not regarded as a singular one, for it has been recorded that the teeth of a large skate have made an impression in a ship's anchor. On deck the angry fish, gasping and spouting water in various directions, lashed with its tail so fiercely that none dared approach it till life was nearly extinct. When dead it was removed to the dock and became the cynosure of thousands of curious eyes.

Six feet long, four feet wide, having a tail twenty inches long and a head two feet wide, crowned with two spines or thorns, one seven and one eight inches in length, it seemed a formidable creature. But when the mouth, fourteen inches long, was opened and the two rows of sharp, needle-like teeth appeared the dangerous mature of the skate was even more fully appreciated. It is dark brown on the back, but the belly is white: eyes, when alive, of a light green color, and the fail of a brilliant red, very much like the bream in its glistening beauty. On the belly there are two tins, which, though webbed, strongly resemble the human hand, with its five cartilaginous -pikes crowned with small nails. Many persons have seen similar fish, weighing from three to five pounds, hanging in the market The fish was quietly floating alongside the Enter

GLORY AND PEACE.

Mr. Beecher on the Espousal of Christ by St. Paul.

THE "SCOOP" IN WALL STREET.

Dr. Talmage on the Deep Damnation of Stock Speculation.

THANKSGIVING BY THE MAP.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

"FOR I AM NOT ASHAMED OF THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST"-SERMON BY MR. BEECHER.

Mr. Beecher presched yesterday from the text Romans, i., 16—"For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." If Paul, said he, had seen the wonderful growth of the Church since the time these words were written how much more reason would he have to say he was not ashained of the Church! Mr. Beecher spoke of the Church not with regard to its doctrines or its divisions, but looking at it as an organized, living body in the world, performing immense work, exerting an enormous influence and governing the whole social life lie Church, said he, from which we are separated, and which started at a very different period, what a wonderful power it has been! If Paul could have seen the glorious structures erected for the service of the Church—though the cathedral of men was more wonderful than the most gorgeous structure of marble-if he could have seen the pomp of their worship, the pomp and beauty of their architecture which is inspired and created by the spirit of Chris-tianity, the beautiful basilicas of Rome, the glorious Gothic cathedrals, the splendid marbles erected around the name of Jesus, how much more reason would he have had to say he was not ashamed! The very music, the glowing pictures, the windows, which are themselves wonders of art, with their figures of saints—even these would give him no cause for shame. Whatever criticism may be justified as to the sincerity of the men, these things are striking evidences of the growth of the Church. Then the literature and learning inspired by Christianity, the sacred songs, the poetry, philosophy, history and science inspired by the innermost spirit of religion are all wonderful memorials of the power and influence of the Gospel. If he could have seen how it has evoked the enthusiasm of humanity, crept into its laws, got possession of its spirit, soft-ened and sweetened the intercourse between men, controlled their whole social life, how he would have gloried in it. Could he have seen the growth of the asylums where the sick and the afflicted are cared for could be have seen the rich spreading out their good things before the poor and softening their hard lot, then, indeed, he might have said he was not ashamed

then, indeed, he might have said he was not ashamed. The most wonderful thing in Christian charity is its organization; our organized charities would be impossible but for the predominance of Christianity and its influence on our social life. It has been said that outside of Christianity there had never existed a single benevolent institution; he believed there was one exception, and that was a hospital in Constantinople for sick horses. Charity springs from the spirit of Christianity and cannot exist spart from it.

DISCERNING MUCH FROM LITTLE.

Paul had seen none of these things and yet he was not ashamed. He had the peculiar art of discerning much from little, and the workings of God's Spirit in sending His Son to save a sinful people were more to him than the splendors of marble temples. With all his education and philosophical training he determined to know nothing ane-ng them but Christ crucified And looking at Christ's whole life from a mere human point of view, judging it by common, everyday experience, who could expect that men would recognize God in Him? The son of a poor country carpenter to all appearances, the story of His mother's being overshadowed by the Holy Spirit would strike a man of that period as simply evidence that he was illegitimate. If he asked what had this God done to show His power he would be told that He had worked at His reputed father's trade in an obscure village, had preached for three years and was put to death with the consent of the Roman government for breaking the laws of His people. Yet Paul was not assamed of Him, and saw in His life only a testimony of God's mercy and goodness to a world sunk in iniquity. If he had lived in the times of the Covenanters, when persecuted men with a heroic spirit braved every danger to worship God according to their consciences, when they assembled to hear their beloved ministers, he would have been among them. There is nothing more heroic than the carriage of noble men under persecution, than their willingness to lay down their lives fo

than their willingness to lay down their lives for the truth.

If Paul could have wandered to our own land, the preacher said, if he could have seen the little groups of five or ten wanderers gathered together under the shelter of a few forest logs, rudely put together as a cabin, with the cold winds whistling through the chinks, a dreary solitude around and no comfort but one dilapidated old book, how he would have wondered at the strength of the Christian spirit among us! If he could have seen them when some poor, stray preacher would come along—these men whose lives are spent in contending with wild beasts and with the wild forest, he would have had no reason to be ashamed. There is nothing more striking than this hunger of souls amid the woods. There at these little gatherings, assembled for prayer, you will see hard men whose lives have not been perhaps strictly moral softened by the influence of the scene and shedding pentitential tears. Look at that pale faced, sickly woman with lines of suffering on her face, how a tear comes to her eye and her heart melts as she is reminded of her deau child, or father or mother, or the old home far away. The purification and exaltation of the domestic life among us is one of the best effects of Christianity. Can anything in the world surpass the cultivated New England household, with its pure, cultured woman, full of humility and charity, whose eyes are beaming with light and whose lips discourse music? One such would be enough to show the effects of the Christian spirit, but they are dotted over the land from end to end. If Paul could have come among us he would have had no reason to be ashamed.

BROOKLYN TARERNACLE

WALL STREET'S SUNSHINE AND SHADOW- SEE

MON BY REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D. There was a marked increase in the attendance at upon the various phases of Wall street business life. The text was Proverbs, xxiii., 5--"Riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away as an eagl toward heaven." Money, said Dr. Talmage is Money, said Dr. Talmage, is a the office desk, or in the counting room, or on the parior centre table, and men and women stand admiring it. They do not notice that it has wings larger than a raven's, longer than a flamingo's, misfortune and it spreads its beautiful plumage and is gone, "as the eagle toward heaven," says my direction. (Laughter.) What verification we have had of the flying capacity of riches of late in Wall street! Encouraged by the revival of trade and by the fact that Wall street forgotten, speculators put up the stocks from point to point until innocent people on the outside sup-posed that stocks would always continue to ascend. They gathered in from all parts of the country. and small sums of money. The crash came, thank God, in time enough to warn off a great many who were on their way thither. A great many of the young men of our cities, who had saved a little money for the purpose of starting themselves in business-\$500 or \$1,000 or \$2,000-went into Wall street and lost all. If there ever was a time for the pulpit to speak out in regard to certain kinds of nefarious enterprises, now is the time. The stocks are until thousands of young men will be ruined unless the press and the pulpit speak out. My counsel to countrymen if they have money is to invest it in first'mortgages and government bonds, and to stand clear of the Wall street vortex where so many of late have been swamped and swallowed up. What a compliment it is to the healthy condition of our country that these recent disasters have in nowise depressed trade! I thank dod that Wall street's capacity to blast his country has gone forever.

WALL STREET'S DEPAUCHERY.

Dr. Talmage next reviewed the history of Wall street from the time when, in 1685, a wall was erected to keep off the savages. Its history was unique. There the government was born; there Washington held his levees; there negroes were sold in the slave mart. There fortunes came to coronation or burial. Only a few blocks long, its influence reached from the Uan-

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST. METHODIST. WHAT HAVE WE TO BE THANKFUL FOR?-

SERMON BY REV. E. A. BLAKE, The Rev. E. A. Blake, who preached in the Thirtyeventh Street Methodist Church, took for his subect:-"What Have We To Be Thankful For?" The ext was chosen from Psalms, cxlvii., 74, in these words :- "He maketh peace in thy borders and filleth thee with the finest of the wheat." The preacher went on to say that this country, like ancient Greece, flourished because of its peculiarly favorable geographical position. Greece was, in her days, invincible in war and unapproachable in philosophy and the arts of peace. But among the ncient nations of the earth there was no one more remarkable than the Israelitish. Its power and that the psalmist broke out in the enthusiastic words of the text. And, seeing the cause that there that the psalmist broke out in the enthusiastic words of the text. And, seeing the cause that there was for rejoicement last Thursday, the people could not help joining in praises for blessings received. We rejoice in being able to record so noble a showing as the country can do, and although there is no clause in the constitution to tell us that we recognize the God who rules over us, still, in looking into our history as a nation, we find cause to rejoice that we are a Christian people. We have seen with gratitude that while harvests failed in other lands peace and plenty have smiled in this. Here the preacher said, in substance, that while other countries could boast of historic records on the battiefield America has few deeds of valor in history to be proud of. By and by there will be a Cleopatra's needle in New York; but no American tradition will be attached to it. This he moorned, while looking with respectful awe upon that monument of the ancients; and although there were some grand deeds of valor on record among us, yet they could not be compared with those of the Old World. What we have justly to be proud of are our factories, with their thousands of looms and busy shuttles flying in peaceful rivalry. They are things so grand in themselves that imperial Rome in her palmiest days never dreamed of them. He drew attention to the columns of the Herand last Thursday, where the astounding record of the nation's prosperity was presented. Looking along the visits of time he saw this nation's history interwoven with that of other great Powers, and though America has not the grand escutcheons of the aucient nations are the deeds of valor done on the battiefield, and it is worthy of notice that while the war debt of Europe is \$16,000,000,000, that of the United States is but \$2,000,000,000, Look at our army of 25,000 men. It is like a border police guard as contrated with the nearly two million of armed men that are watching each other in Europe.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH. THE SUPREMACY OF LAW-SERMON BY REV. DR NEWMAN. The fifth commandment was considered by Rev

thurch-"Honor thy father and thy mother that

thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy dod giveth thee." There are three immutable things in this world, said the Doctor—the family, family are the rudiments of an empire. In the original family, and by divine appointment, the father was prophet, priest and king, but when the number of families increased, the father became subject to a power higher than himself, which was the State, and which embraced all families for mutual protection. Common law concedes to the father the right to command and to discipline his children, and from the beginning the father was esteemed the priest and prophet of the household, the pontifice maximus of his family. And out of the assembled families originated the Church, which will last while man has spiritual hopes to be realized. The father and the mother are esteemed equals and worthy of equal honor. Why should perents receive this honor from their children? Because they are the authors of our being. Our race is perpetuated under the law and covenant of marriage. God might have created us, as he did Adam and Eve, without parents age and without infancy, but lie ordained imman birth so that the child should be part of the parents, "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh." It is the order of nature that parents should suffer and toil for the welfare of their children, and it has pleased God to endow them with a deathless love for their offspring.

I do not know why poets have said so much of a mother's love and so little of a father's love. The lible is full of touching illustrations of paternal love, and what have fathers not done tor their children? Have they not suffered as much grief and shed as many tears? Have they not felt as much pride and joy? Have they not felt as much pride and joy? Have they not felt as much pride and joy? Have they not felt as much pride and joy? Have they not felt as much pride and joy? Have they not felt as much pride and joy? Have they not felt as much pride and joy? Have they not offer here which is the greatest thing to learn. Support them in their old age. Give them the best of everything. Return their kinderses with compound interest. It is easy to reverence them when achild, but when of age parental restraint is i original family, and by divine appointment, the father was prophet, priest and king, but when the

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH DOING GOOD AT GREAT COST-SERMON BY PEV.

The subject upon which the Rev. Dr. Armitage preached yesterday was, "Doing good at great cost." He took his text from I. Corinthians, xii., 15:—"I will most gladly spend and be spent for you, hough the more abundantly I love you the less I

alas to Mexico, from San Francisco to Bunger. There were the bost men and the seerst-unswerving chartify and with most of the seerst controlled the seerst

pastor, Rav. M. W. Hamma, D. D., assisted by Revs. J. W. Goodlin, J. K. Funk and S. A. Ort, of this city. The latter preached the dedication sermon. The building was recently the property of the Tavernacle Lay Cellege, and sold at a remarkably low figure. Yesterday morning the pulpit was beautifully adorned with flowers, and at the commencement of the services the body of the spacious edifice was well filled. Rev. Dr. Ort selected his text from I. Corinthians, ii., 2. He compared the congregation to the mariner who, having been buffeted and tossed about by tempestuous gales, finally reaches land. The sea had been rough and the congregation had labored hard to get near shore; but He who tempered the winds to the shorn lamb had brought them through safe to the haven where they now were. This house was their spiritual home. They existed to do a good work, to gather in the outcasts and to bring sinners to a mighty Saviour. Disinterested as men might appear, down in their heart of hearts they yearned to be saved. Our eyes, said Dr. Ort, must be fixed on the cross, for there can be seen love as high as heaven and as deen as hell. There was nothing the human soul wanted to know so much about as Christ and Him crucified—the story of the cross. Rev. J. W. Goodlin, of York, Pa., preached in the evening. This evening a sermon will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Lyman; Tuesday evening Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, and Thursday evening Rev. Dr. Brickley.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL. PARTICULAR JUDGMENT-SERMON BY THE REV.

FATHER O'FARRELL. The subject selected for his sermon at the Cathedral by Rev. Father O'Farrell, pastor of St. Teresa's Church, was particular judgment after death, the text being from St Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, ix., 27—"And as it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." Nothing can be of more dread importance to mankind than the cerdeath. The very instant the soul leaves its earthly habitation, released by the hand of death, it appears before the dread tribunal, where it must account for its stewardship in life. At that tribunal there is no escape from the responsibility of failure to do what God had required in the world. He will exact a strict account from us, and there is no redress, no appeal, no more supportunity to supply the place God had required in the worm.

strict account from us, and there is no redress, no appeal, no more opportunity to supply the place of those wasted during the brief span of man's earthly existence. In an instant each thought, word and action of our lives is placed before the tribunal as in a mirror, and regrets and remores for misdeeds, unrepented of before death, are alike unawaiting. The sentence of the Judge is irrevocable. How earnest, therefore, should be our endeavors during life to earn that welcome greeting, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Alluding to the general judgment the preacher graphically described the shame and humilistion of the sinner of the shame and humilistion of the sinner of the state of the shame and humilistion of the sinner of the sale before the state of the shame and humilistic of the shall be to the general judgment the preacher graphically described the shame and humiliation of the sinner on the last day, when his soul's deformities shall be exposed to the gaze of the entire world. He concluded with an eloquent exhortation to prepare in time for the judgment, so that we may be able to approach the tribunal of God with well founded

time for the judgment, so that we may be able to approach the tribunal of God with well founded hopes of obtaining a favorable verdict.

The choir, under the direction of the organist, Professor William F. Pecher, sang selections from Benz's grand mass and the "Credo" from the Interial mass of Haydn. At the offertory Miss Sherwin, the soprano, sang "Il prega, o madre," by Panofka. After mass the organist gave the introduction to Ressini's "Stabat Mater."

MISSION WORK IN CUBA.

The Rev. Edward Kinney last night preached the annual sermon before the Cuba Church Missionary Guild, in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street The reverend gentleman is in charge of the Protestant Episcopal Mission in Havana, to which he will presently return. The objects of the Protestant Episcopal Mission are stated by its friends to Episcopal Mission are stated by its friends to be to diffuse information and awaken interest among churchmen and others in church missionary work on the island of Cuba and among foreign residents and visitors. Among the classes proposed to be benefited are officers and seamen of the merchant marine, patients in the foreign hospital, coolies and Chinese and unbaptized negroes. Another object of the Guild is to secure money for the support and equation of candidates for holy orders; to furnish necessary articles for the proper maintenance of the service on the island; to provide a suitable cemetery for the burial of Protestant dead; to secure supplies for the foreign hospital and to furnish religious literature. Every lawful influence will be used to gain permission to build a church or churches for the foreign population of Cuba.

CHRISTIANIZING THE JEWS.

DISCOURSE LAST NIGHT BY REV. E. A. WASH-

EURN TO EDUCATED HEBREWS. The Church Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews-an association organized and sup ported by members of the Episcopalian communion — began its operations in 1878. Its influence, it is claimed, now extends to fifteen dioceses, and through the aid of its zealous workers many Hethe aid of its zealous workers many Hebrews, in the New Eugiand States especially, have been led to embrace Christianity. One of the founders is Bishop Scherefolewsky, who was formerly a Jow, and is now an Episcopalian missionary in the East. The object of the society is to foster a kindly intercourse with Jewish brethren. The opening lecture of a series, addressed to educated Hebrews especially, was delivered last evening at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street, by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, of Calvary Church. His topic was "The Jewish Religion for the Nation and Jesus Christ for Mankind." He said the Jewish religion and the Jewish race were the great modern historical riddle. They present at the present day living evidence of a civilization long anterior to that of any modern people—a civilization, moreover, which antedates even that of Greece and Rome. Judaism was the preparatory religion—a religion of types and symbols, whose full truition is apparent in Christianity. The advanced thinkers of the school of Renan simply look upon Judaism as a phase of religious thought which comprise many schools. They look upon Jesus simply as a teacher who opposed the doctrines of the Phariseas and the Sadducees, and whose popularity naturally attracted to Him admirers and followers among his own countrymen. His religion they afterward saw prepagated by fire and sword and persecution. The idea of the return of the Jews to Palestine and the re-establishment of the glories of the house of David on an earthly throne may be dismissed as the fond fancy of an ancient and historic race, who have clung to their traditions all the more tenaciously because of the persecuting spirit of so-called Christians. Nevertheless, this Messianic dream is the key to the religious problem when we attempt to deal with the orthodox Jew on theological grounds. He looks upon the Messiah with the faith of the believer and identifies Him with his own race and people. The apostis Paul telis the Jews of his da brews, in the New England States especially,

BISHOP WILLIAMS' "BULL.

The Church, the Bible and the Public Schools.

ROMANISM IN AMERICA.

Fierce Discussion of the Subject Yesterday by Protestant Divines.

The Rev. G. L. Thompson, pastor of the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Reid avenue, corner of Mouroe street, Brooklyn, preached yesterday morning on "the recent bull of Archbishop Williams in New England—Romanism in the United States; Its Spirit and Aims." He took his text from II. Thessa. lonians, ii., 4-"Who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God showing himself that he is God." This is a strong indictment said the preacher, of the Antichrist whose character and career are variously described in the epistles and the Revelation. Nothing appears clearer in the pro-phetic portion of the New Testament than the rise great, and whose mystery of iniquity will de-ceive many. Against this the spostle warns true believers, and as I come to speak of the Romish Church I wish to be understood are personal apostates from Christ. In considering this subject we must hold in mind an important dis tinction to be observed in all discussions of this kind between our duties to men's opinions and our of fellowship for opinions and systems of belief. we may feel constrained even to hate them, while we love the persons thus in error and deceived. OBLIGATIONS AS PROTESTANTS.

sider the spirit and aim of the system that numbers its adherents among us by millions. The ignorance in the average Catholic of the cirift and purpose of Romanism as a system renders him none the less a trained and astute priesthood. The ordinary Romanist knows but little of his Church beyond his personal and servile obedience to her authorities. He sees nothing, it may be, of the movements of the hierarchy for a supremacy over men that ignores and obliterates the right of private opinion and an indiv.dual conscience. As their knowledge and purpose exist in the governing few it can only be met by the counter knowledge and purpose of those who constitute the true Church of Jesus Christ. The Scripture of our text, while prophetically disclosing the Antichrist, seems to describe the Roman Catholic system, its policy, spirit and intent. Romanism opposes and exalts itself against God by making void H s law. This has been revealed to men by the Scriptures and includes His will and conduct toward them and their duty toward Him and their obligaticus one to another. A part of the policy of Romanism is to withhold these Scriptures from men. No way more effective could be desired than to make void the law of God. Without the Scriptures how is maz, corrupt and fallen, to know the will of His maker; and it all he learns of it is what his human teachers are pleased to communicate to him, what security has he that he is taught the whole of it, or, indeed, any part of it? The will of God is that man shall search the Scriptures, and from this fountain trink of living waters. But this is rendered impossible by the policy of their Church. It is not a sufficient answer to this that some adherents to the Catholic Church have a certain version of the Scriptures. The aspects of their system that systematically robs men of the knowledge of God's law found in our own land have been modified by an intelligent and powerful Protestant body. Romanism is too old in her experience and too discreet in wisdom not to seem to yield to circumstances. Yet nothing is more surely verified by history than the fact that she requires only the power to execute her will to prohibit the circulation of the Bible. She has decreed in councils and commanded her papers, which are now accounted intallible, that the Bible shall not be in the hands of the people. The Council of Trent, convoked at t ities. He sees nothing, it may be, of the movements of the hierarchy for a supremacy

men will cause more evit than good to arise from
it."

LUTHEE'S CHAINS.

The chains which Luther found in the Bible of
his monastery only symbolized the chains their
famous council put around the Word of God, and,
if its influence could prevail, binding it torever.
Let it not be inferred, because of the amisble character of many of Rome's adherents in our midst, or
because of their peaceful and quiet lives, that
these are altogether the product of her teaching,
in a land like ours other influences oppose and
modify the natural truit of their system of Bible
suppression. To judge of any system we must
look beyond the fauits or virtues of a few of its adhereuts to the principles and the teachings of its authorities. John tells us that the beast he saw
coming up out of the earth had two horns like
a lamb, but space as a dragon. Thus

a lamb, but spake as a dragon. Thus this world power of Romanism coming up out of the earth lifts up its two horns of power—the one commanding the religious and the other the civil destinies of men. The character of our government, deriving its authority and support from the popular will, makes the duty imperative upon every man who loves liberty for the souls and, bodies of men, to watch and oppose the insidious aggressions of the priestly world power of the papist.

INVALIBILITY OF THE POPE.

The reign of Plus IX., in some respects the most remarkable of the 250 popes of Rome, emphasizes this duty. The two events of his reign that crown all others in importance are the adoption of the doctrine of the immaculate conception and of the intallibility of the Pope by the council that gives Romanism its creed and government. The first is a question of worship and practically concerns only those within the Roman communion. The second is a question of power and authority that concerns more or less every citizen in this Republic, where the power of the Papacy is already an impertant factot. The preacher then discussed at considerable length the doctrine of infallibity in its relations to the State, showing the dangers which it threatens. Cardinal Manning falls, he continued, to disguise the fact that it is the sentiment of his Church that Catholies must obey the will of the Pope before the law of the State when they are at variance. He readily admits that civil society is of God. The logical sequence of this, he admits, is that the State is supreme in its sphere. In his own words, "The State is a perfect society, supreme within its own sphere, and in order to its own end." No line is drawn where the authority of the State ends and that of the Church begins, and vice versa. Who shall judge when either society deviates from its laws the Cardinal shrewdly refrains from disclosing. The Church cannot by any possibility go wrong, as an infallible head directs it. Only the State can trespass upon the Church. In conclusion the

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY ACCUSED OF SEEK-ING ASCENDANCY OVER THE STATE.

Rev. Frank Rogers Morse, pastor of the Taber-nacle Baptist Church, corner of Clinton street and Third place, Brooklyn, preached in the evening on "The Papal Attitude Toward the Bible and the Public His text was Jeremiah, vi., 14-Saying, Peace, peace; when there is no peace." Some are telling us, he said, that the attitude of Rome toward the Bible and the public school is less bold and hostile than it was, but the opposite is true. Do not believe, said he, that her opposition to the use of the Bible in the school is mere pretence. Do not think that if, by common mere pretence. Do not think that if, by common consent, the reading of the Bible should be discontinued in every school in the land, the crusade of the Romish Church against the American common school system would cease. The pretensions of Romanism were never more bold or its utterances more defaut than today. Its purpose is to set up the pulars of universal dominion in America. Roman priests would burn every Bible in America. No book in existence could wield so favorable an influence upon the learning, laws, morality and social institutions of mankind as the Bible. The truth is that the principles of liberty and the teachings of the Bible are coincident. Yet, how many are trying to extinguish this light. But the papist hates the Bible whether in the school, or out of it. As a papist he is perfectly consistent in doing so. But let not the American people be deluded. Let politicians remember that the Church of Rome is making more capital out of them than they are out of it. The fact is apparent that the purpose of the Roman heirarchy is to gain ascendancy in the land. It has entered the arena of politics, presenting there a most defaut from Everywhere in the United States the papal priesthood are seeking the overthrow of the public school system and the subordination of the State to the Church. The Bible in the school is the assurance of the permanence and regency of the American idea and the extended life or this Republic. The Bible thrust out of the school means the extinction of the American idea and the extended life or this Republic. The Bible thrust out of the school means the extinction of the American idea and the extended life or this Republic. The Bible thrust out of the school means the extinction of the American idea and the extended life or the Republic. The Bible of the nears influence exerted by it, the permention of the secular life of the Ratio of the school means the extinction of the consent, the reading of the Bible should

the degeneration of its religious life to a Buddhist praying machine and the setting of the san of this Republic. Every heart must thrill with the signs of the hour. We are approaching a national election involving colossal issues. The present campaign has a moral aspect. I look at it not from the standpoint of the partisan, but from the standpoint of the Caristian. Questions are to be decided which are now agitating the whole Christian world.

HAYDEN'S ALLEGED HEEL PRINT.

THE QUESTION OF ITS REINTRODUCTION IN THE TRIAL STILL UNDETERMINED-THE STATE'S RESERVE TESTIMONY.

NEW HAVEN, CORR., Nov. 30, 1879. The Hayden trial will be resumed to-morrow. The question of again introducing the matter of the alleged heel print found on Mary Stannard's cheek has not yet been acted upon by the counsel for the prosecution. On Wednesday last further testimony of the experts was checked and the whole matter adoned upon a demand by the defence that the skull and cheek, which have been preserved in alcool, be brought into court for inspection by the jury. The prosecution protested against this on grounds of public policy, and that it was improper to exhibit such a ghastly object in open court. The ruling of the judges, that the defence was entitled the preduction, it insisted upon, resulted in an agreement between the prosecution and the defence for the abandonment of this part of the evidence. It belonged to the most important brought forward by the State. Several experts stood ready to testify that the marks on the cheek of the murdered girl were produced by the rude pressure of Hayden's brogan, and had prepared diagrams and records of measurements to support their statements. Dr. Treadwell, of Boston, had already given his evidence. COMMENTS OF THE LOCAL PUBLIC.

The course pursued by the State has been variously commented upon. On somewhat similar grounds another important feature was abandoned in the early part of the trial, and this second affair is denounced in some quarters as a confession of weakness. It is a curious fact, however, that in legal circles a contrary view is taken, and the claim is made that the State is benefited. Dr. Treadwell's evidence had gone to the jury. The abandonment prevented the defence from putting in adverse testimony or warping its value by cross-examination and showing, as in the case of the arsenic feature, the many uncertainties of delicate scientific investigations. The understanding, of course, is that the whole matter stands as though the jury had never heard or it, and that it will not again be referred to during the case. But will the jury blot it from their memories? It was one of the important links in the chain of circumstantial evidence. If the nail marks were made on the cheek by Hayden's brogan the testimony served the purpose of indicating with great certainty that Hayden was the man who was with the boor girl when she came to her death. The jury knew all this and the bearings of Dr. Treadwell's testimony. Old criminal lawyers say that evidence ruled out is quite as effectual with a jury in most case as evidence which remains in a case. Hence there seems to be some foundation for the claim that the prosecution has gained rather than lost by the abandonment, and can safely permit the matter to stand unchanged.

THE REMAINING TASK OF THE STATE.

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The counsel for the State will not have a conference on the matter until to-morrow, and if by any possibility its reintroduction should be decided upon no announcement will be made in court until Tuesday. Mr. Waller's private statement to the counsel for the defence that the State might insist upon putting in the testimony after all has paved the way for such action. The withdrawal was made without conference with Judge Harrison, who prepared the case on behalf of the State, and who, through illness, was not in court last week. It was understool that he would be governed in his final action by Judge Harrison's wishes; but it may be stated on good authority that the latter is somewhat indifferent. That is, he is not inclined to think that the State has lost very heavily, if at all, by the withdrawal. He is said not to have been really confident of the value of the testimony until the morning of the day it was introduced, when he was visited by one of the experts, who explained the full results of the investigation, and convinced him that everything could be proven that had been promised.

The State will very nearly conclude its testimony

that results that has been been that had been promised.

The State will very nearly conclude its testimony in chief this week. The most important witness will be Susan Hawley, a half sister of the murdered girl. Her testimony embraces a declaration made by Mary Stannard that she was going to the woods to meet Hayden, who had obtained "quick medicine" for abortion purposes. The defence will earnestly oppose the introduction of this declaration in evidence, for if it comes in it cannot fail to be damaging to their client. The main legal question involved has already been argued in another instance, and the Court decided the declaration admissible. This was a declaration by Mary to her employer, Mrs. Studley, of her supposed pregnancy. In the argument on the admissibility of this nearly all the available authorities were cited, and the Court, while giving its ruling, stated that the ruling as to the subsequent question in the declarations to

PIE-EATING AND PUNNING

AMERICA'S FAVORITE DISH THE SUBJECT OF POPULAR DISCUSSION-BANDMASTER GIL MORE SUGGESTS PORK AND BEANS.

Pies, pie-eaters and pie-eating were well discussed city, and there was much fun and many purs made on it. People who had spoken their opinions publicly came in for a great deal of "chaff," and some who lived in leading hotels were forced to renain away from the dinner table in consequence. A party of well known politicians laughed over pie and at some of their friends in Astor House during the afternoon. dozen of them went in search of the man who had said it was first imported from Canada. They insisted it had been discovered at Castle Garden and they wanted the "chap" who had "gone back" on the Battery to "take it back." He had disappeared, however, and they had to be contented with a "smile" instead of his presence. The guests at a "smile" instead of his presence. The guests at several of the principal hotels eyed each other in a humorous way as the pie hour approached and several inquiries were made for the English vegetarian at the St. Nicholas. Mr. E. G. Gilmore was the centre of a group in the Brunswick, and he held his place for several hours against all comers with puns about pie.

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Lounging Wall street operators and brokers talked
pie at Delmonico's and the Windsor. Some related
the pie eating experiences of their first years remained with them and had not even been dissipated
by stock jobbing. Andrew Dam, Jr., went out on
the road to avoid the keen-witted assaults
levelled at his pie eating principles. Groups
moved in and out or the Union Square Hotel
all day cracking jokes and passing pleasantrice on
"crust" and "filling." "You're my pie" was an expression commonly heard, and friends were greeted
with "How are ye, old tart?" Good humor provalled everywhere. All at once it seemed to become
known that pie was an American institution, and
one that tife natives indulged in largely. At the
same time it got spread about that there is a monster sample of the real article for exhibition at the
Seventh regiment fair, and competition for that one
will be lively next week.

THEATBICAL COMMENTS.

Among the theatrical people there was but the pie
topic and the "houses" of the past week. After the
houses had passed out of sight the pie remained,
and started with fresh vigor after dinner and
lested until supper time. Harry Sergeant declared he had pie after overy meal and that
he longed more for pie while he lived in
England than he did for his native land.
Commodore Tooker insisted he had not tasted
the real thing since he left Ireland, and assured
several gentlemen if they wanted to become
acquainted with pie they must trayel to the "ould
sod." The Kirally brothers looked at him in amazment and wondered if it were so good why he had
not long ago introduced it into the ballet. Mr. Grau
was forced into an explanation of the s